



الصف الثاني عشر

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

إجابات مراجعة ليلة الاختبار

الفصل الدراسي الثاني

Name:.....

PREPARED BY:

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VOCABULARY

A-From a, b, c and d choose the most correct answer:

1- We should always older people by treating them with kindness and respect.

- a-cycle b- conceal **c- honour** d- deserve

2-The old sailor used to exciting stories about his long journeys across oceans.

- a-narrate** b-bestow c- fix d- appoint

3- The article problems in the healthcare system, including overcrowded hospitals.

- a-resigns b- assists c- entails **d- highlights**

4- Engineers the machine's performance to prevent breakdowns.

- a-execute **b- monitor** c- orbit d- revere

5- The price of laptops has recently due to new models entering the market.

- a-come down** b-come round c- come across d- come over

6- A legal arose between the two companies over the contract.

- a- admiration **b-dispute** c- infrastructure d- ailment

7- The country is facing the problem of, especially among educated youth.

- a- elite b- snooker **c- unemployment** d- excuse

8- The government is trying to reduce in big cities by building new towns.

- a-degree **b- overcrowding** c- almond d- opportunity

9- Many TV shows focus on and teach viewers new ways to prepare meals.

- a- disturbance b- feat c- mountaineer **d- cookery**

10- The journey through the desert caused extreme among the travellers.

- a-exhaustion** b- depopulation c- reconstruction d- emission

- 11- Poor diet habits over a long period can be a serious to the heart health.
a-minister b-universe **c- detriment** d- concept
- 12- The made it impossible for people to travel safely, and all roads were closed.
a-blizzard b-glamour c- frontier d- habitation
- 13- The virus can become if it spreads quickly without proper vaccination.
a- supply **b- fatal** c- integral d- restless
- 14- The village becameafter people moved to the city in search of better jobs.
a-palatial b- onerous c- astounded **d- deserted**
- 15- He suffers fromback pain that has affected his daily life for many years.
a- chronic b- embarrassed c- competent d- vacant
- 16- The building has a/andesign that attracts tourists from different countries.
a-substandard b- alight **c- unique** d- drowsy
- 17- Walking alone through the dense forest at night isbecause of wild animals.
a- advantageous **b- perilous** c- tranquil d- visible
- 18- The engineers usedmaterials so that the building could remain strong.
a- durable b- unconscious c- leafy d- afflicted
- 19- The athletes were visibly after the intense training session in the hot sun.
a- abnormal b-astronomical c- socioeconomic **d-fatigued**
- 20- The trip to the village takes four hours by bus depending on road conditions.
a-specifically **b- roughly** c- exceptionally d- densely

B- Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

(frequently / cope with / exports / elderly / trainers / vice versa)

- 1- Employees must **cope with** changes in the workplace, such as modern working methods.
- 2- Athletes prefer high-quality **trainers** to reduce the risk of injury during training.
- 3- He supports me in my studies and helps me solve difficult problems, and **vice versa**.
- 4- I **frequently** revise my lessons after school to perform better in my exams.
- 5- Cars are one of Japan's most famous **exports**, known for their high quality.

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B- Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

(hub / shallow / wane / workshop / abhorrent / customarily)

- 1- The storm slowly started to **wane** by early morning, and the winds became calmer.
- 2- She thinks injustice is **abhorrent** and always speaks out against it in front of others.
- 3- The airport is a global **hub** for international flights from many different countries.
- 4- They **customarily** celebrate the festival with the national anthem and traditional music.
- 5- He works in a small **workshop** where he repairs engines and fixes electrical problems.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

A-From a, b, c and d choose the right answer:

- 1- The project is both important for the company beneficial for customers.
a- or **b- and** c- nor d- so
- 2- You can either come with us to the mall after school,you can stay at home.
a- or b- and c- nor d- such
- 3- We found that the village had neither proper internet connection mobile signal.
a- or b- and **c- nor** d- either
- 4- No sooner had we arrived at the airport the flight was announced for boarding.
a- only **b- than** c- when d- neither
- 5- Hardly had he opened the window a strong wind blew everything off the table.
a- nor b- than c- either **d- when**
- 6- Neverseen such a beautiful sunset over the sea at the end of such a peaceful day.
a- I have **b- have I** c- I do d- I did
- 7- Hardly arrived when they started the meeting.
a- I do b- I had c- I did **d- had I**
- 8- staying at home and watching television, Sara decided to take a walk in the park.
a- However b- Whereas **c- Instead of** d- But
- 9- She decided to learn German French after thinking about her future goals.
a-whereas b- but c- in comparison with **d- instead of**
- 10- Some people enjoy hot weather,others feel more comfortable in cold conditions.
a- in comparison with b- instead of **c- whereas** d- however
- 11- his previous job, his current position offers better salary.
a- Instead of **b- In comparison with** c- Whereas d- However
- 12- I planned to go to the gym, I was too tired.
a- however b- in comparison with c- instead of **d- but**

13- The book was interesting;, the ending was disappointing.

a- instead of **b- however** c- whereas d- however

14- The internet has too many advantages., it has some negative sides.

a- On the other hand b- Instead of c- In comparison with d- Whereas

15- The projectwe worked on for several weeks was completed successfully.

a- when **b- which** c- who d- whose

16- I still remember the dayour school organized a big and exciting sports event.

a- whose b- where c- who **d- when**

17- I still remember the restaurantwe celebrated my birthday last year.

a- who b- which **c- where** d- whose

18- The studentwon the first prize was rewarded by the school principal.

a- who b- whose c- which d- where

19- The studentproject won first prize was rewarded by the school principal.

a- who **b- whose** c- which d- where

20- I had my carat a professional workshop after it suddenly broke down

a- repairs b- repairing **c- repaired** d- repair

21- We will have the treesdown next week because they are blocking the sunlight.

a- cut b- cuts c- cutting d- are cut

22- The manager has the meeting notes by his assistant during every meeting.

a- taken b- take c- took d- takes

23- I live in a small village surrounded by fields and mountains

a- use to b- uses to **c- used to** d- using to

24- She didn't study seriously during her early school years

a- using to **b- use to** c- used to d- uses to

25- I drink coffee when I was young, but now I drink it every day.

a- didn't used to b- don't use to **c- didn't use to** d- not use to

26- Did you spend much time playing games when you were young?

a- use to b- uses to c- using to d- used to

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27- We for miles when we finally found a place to rest.

a- walk **b- had been walking** c- are walking d- walking

28- She the report before the deadline and handed it to the manager.

a- had written b- is writing c- writes d- writing

29- She is smart that she always gets full marks.

a- either b- than **c- so** d- such

30- It was a heavy box that I could barely lift it.

a- both b- so c- nor **d- such**

31- There was a noise that we had to leave the room.

a- such b- so c- either d- nor

B-From a, b, and c, choose the correct answer as required:

1- My father is a teacher. My mother is a teacher, too.

(Join using Both ... and)

a- Both my father and my mother is teachers.

b- Both my father and my mother are teachers.

c- Both my father and my mother are teachers, too.

2- She likes ice cream. She likes cake.

(Join using Both ... and)

a- She likes both ice cream or cake.

b- She both like ice cream and likes cake.

c- She likes both ice cream and cake.

3- I will go to the park. I will go to the beach.

(Join using Either ... or)

a- I will go either to the park or to the beach.

b- I will go either to the park nor to the beach.

c- I will go to the park or to the beach, either.

4- He doesn't want pizza. He doesn't want pasta.

(Join using Neither ... nor)

a- He wants neither pizza or pasta.

b- He wants neither pizza nor pasta.

c- Neither he want pizza nor he wants pasta.

5- “Where will you spend your summer vacation?” (Reported Speech)

a- He wanted to know where I will spend my summer vacation.

b- He wanted to know where I would spend my summer vacation.

c- He wanted to know where I would spend your summer vacation.

6- “What have you eaten for lunch?” (Reported Speech)

a- He wanted to know what I have eaten for lunch.

b- He wanted to know what I ate for lunch.

c- He wanted to know what I had eaten for lunch.

7 – “How many languages can you speak?” (Reported Speech)

a- She wanted to know how many languages I spoke.

b- She wanted to know how many languages I can speak.

c- She wanted to know how many languages I could speak.

8 – “Where do you spend the weekend?” (Reported Speech)

a- She wanted to know where I spent the weekend.

b- She wanted to know where I spend the weekend.

c- She wanted to know where I had spent the weekend.

9- “When does Khalid go shopping?” (Reported Speech)

a-He wondered when Khalid had gone shopping.

b- He wondered when Khalid goes shopping.

c- He wondered when Khalid went shopping.

10 – “Where did you meet Ali?” (Reported Speech)

a- He asked me where I have met Ali.

b- He asked me where I had met Ali.

c- He asked me where I would meet Ali.

11 – “Can you help me carry this box?” (Reported Speech)

a- He asked me if I can help him carry that box.

b- He asked me if I could help him carry that box.

c- He asked me if I could help him carry this box.

12 – “Did you go shopping yesterday?” (Reported Speech)

a-He asked me if I had gone shopping the day before.

b- He asked me if I have gone shopping the day before.

c- He asked me if I had gone shopping yesterday.

13-The sun was so bright that we had to wear sunglasses.
a- So the sun was bright that we had to wear sunglasses.
b- So bright the sun was that we had to wear sunglasses.
c- **So bright was the sun that we had to wear sunglasses.**

(Begin with: So)

14-I have never seen such a sight.
a-Never had I see such a sight.
b-Never I have seen such a sight.
c-**Never have I seen such a sight.**

(Inverted sentences))

15-As soon as he had written the letter, he tore it into pieces.
a-**No sooner had he written the letter than he tore it into pieces.**
b-No sooner he had written the letter than he tore it into pieces.
c-No sooner had he written the letter when he tore it into pieces.

(Begin with No sooner)

16-We seldom get such an opportunity.
a- Seldom we get such an opportunity.
b- **Seldom do we get such an opportunity.**
c- Seldom did we get such an opportunity.

(Inversion)

17-He rarely behaves foolishly with his friends.
a-Rarely he behaves foolishly with his friends.
b-Rarely does he behaves foolishly with his friends.
c-**Rarely does he behave foolishly with his friends.**

(Begin with rarely)

18-I scarcely visited such an amazing place.
a- **Scarcely did I visit such an amazing place.**
b- Scarcely did I visited such an amazing place.
c- Scarcely had I visit such an amazing place.

(Inversion)

19-She scarcely understood the problem.
a-Scarcely does she understand the problem.
b-**Scarcely did she understand the problem.**
c-Scarcely did she understood the problem.

(Inversion)

20-Sara doesn't revise her lessons. She is watching TV.
a- Instead of Sara revising her lessons, Sara is watching TV.
b- **Instead of revising her lessons, Sara is watching TV.**
c- Instead of Sara doesn't revise her lessons, she is watching TV.

(Join by: Instead of)

21-He prefers to work in the office. she enjoys working from home. (Join by: whereas)

a- **He prefers to work in the office, whereas she enjoys working from home.**

b- He prefers to work in the office, she enjoys working from home whereas.

c- He whereas prefers to work in the office, she enjoys working from home.

22-They will service my car next week.

(Causative verbs)

a- I will having my car serviced next week.

b- I will had my car serviced next week.

c- **I will have my car serviced next week.**

23- The lawyer signed the documents for us.

(Causative verbs)

a- **We had the documents signed.**

b- We have the documents signed.

c- We are having the documents signed.

24- My grandfather used to narrate stories in the past.

(Make negative)

a- **My grandfather didn't use to narrate stories in the past.**

b- My grandfather didn't used to narrate stories in the past.

c- My grandfather don't use to narrate stories in the past.

25- She used to play the piano when she was young.

(Form a question)

a- What did she used to play when she was young?

b- **What did she use to play when she was young?**

c- What has she used to play when she was young?

26-She (**wait**) at the bus stop for 30 minutes when it started raining.

(Correct the verb)

a- She will be waiting at the bus stop for 30 minutes when it started raining.

b- She have been waiting at the bus stop for 30 minutes when it started raining.

c- **She had been waiting at the bus stop for 30 minutes when it started raining.**

27- The team (**train**) hard for the competition before it was canceled.

(Correct the verb)

a- **The team had been training hard for the competition before it was cancelled.**

b- The team is training hard for the competition before it was cancelled.

c- The team would train for the competition before it was cancelled.

28- By the time we arrived at the cinema, the film (**start**).

(Correct the verb)

a- By the time we arrived at the cinema, the film have started

b- **By the time we arrived at the cinema, the film had started.**

c- By the time we arrived at the cinema, the film has started.

- 29-The movie was exciting. I couldn't stop watching. (Join by: so..... that)
 a- The movie was so that exciting I couldn't stop watching.
b- The movie was so exciting that I couldn't stop watching.
 c- It was so an exciting movie that I couldn't stop watching.
- 30- She is strong a person. Nothing seems to faze her. (Join by: such..... that)
 a- She such is strong a person that nothing seems to faze her.
 b- She is such that a strong person that nothing seems to faze her.
c- She is such a strong person that nothing seems to faze her.
- 31-I will present my ideas at the conference tonight. (Change into passive)
 a-My ideas are presented by me at the conference tonight.
b-My ideas will be presented by me at the conference tonight.
 c-My ideas were presented by me at the conference tonight.
- 32-They must clean all the rooms. (Passive)
a-All the rooms must be cleaned.
 b-All the rooms must be cleaning.
 c-All the rooms were cleaned.
- 33-The government should reward astronauts. (Passive)
 a-Astronauts should be rewarding.
b-Astronauts should be rewarded.
 c-Astronauts should been rewarded.
- 34-He can take medicine immediately. (Passive)
 a- Medicine has taken immediately.
 b- Medicine is taken immediately.
c-Medicine can be taken immediately.
- 35-He could carry the heavy box easily. (Passive)
 a- The heavy box was carried easily.
b-The heavy box could be carried easily.
 c- The heavy box has been carried easily.
- 36-The secretary has to arrange the files. (Passive)
 a- The files are being arranged.
 b- The files has to be arranged.
c- The files have to be arranged.

LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

Write down what would you say in the following situations:

1- Someone (**believes-thinks- argues -says-said-told-tells-claims**) that computers are useful.

I agree with you.

2- Your father **suggested** spending the next holiday in London.

That is a good idea.

3- Someone (**helped you- gave you**) to get to your destination.

Thank you.

4- You need your friend's (**help**) to do your homework.

Can you help me, please?

5- Your father **smokes** and uses his mobile phone while **driving**.

That is dangerous.

6- Someone asks you about (**your opinion- what you think**) of his new car.

I think it is nice.

7- Your mother asks you **the reason- why you** want to study abroad.

Because it is good.

8- Your teacher asks you **the reason- why you didn't (haven't)** do your homework.

Because I was sick.

9- Your mother asks you whether you want to eat chicken **or** meat.

I like meat.

10- Your teacher asks you about your **plans** after graduation.

I plan to go to London.

11- You want **persuade (convince)** your father to go out with your friends, but he **refuses**.

Please, say yes.

LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

Write down what you would say in the following situations:

1- One of your teammates is absent from basketball practice today.

I think he is sick.

2- Your brother is presenting a project tomorrow, but he did not review it.

You should review it well.

3- A family member believes that visiting the beach would be relaxing for you.

I agree with you.

4- Your friend is unsure whether to accept or refuse the job he has just been offered.

I advise you to accept it.

5- You want to convince your friend that using public transport saves time.

Believe me public transport is faster and saves time.

6- Your brother will sit for the TOEFL test next week.

You should prepare well for your test.

7- Your close friend faces problems when he communicates in English.

You should practise speaking English more.

8- Your classmate asks you why you prefer joining Kuwait University.

Because it offers good education.

9- Your sister suggests trying out a new pasta recipe for dinner.

That is a good idea.

10- A classmate helped you prepare for an important school event.

Thank you very much.

SET-BOOK

1-	<u>How</u> can we <u>stay</u> physically and mentally <u>active</u>? -Taking exercise -Reading books
2-	Why is it rare to find <u>geriatric homes</u> in Kuwait and Arab countries? -Old people live with their families -Islam teaches us to respect the elderly
3-	What is the <u>importance</u> of having enough <u>sleep</u>? -To be healthy -To perform well
4-	Why has <u>life expectancy increased</u> in Kuwait recently? -Better health care -Better food
5-	<u>How</u> can we <u>show respect</u> and gratitude to the <u>elderly</u>? -Opening doors for them -Listening to them
6-	What are the <u>advantages</u> of living in the <u>city</u>? (Why do some people prefer to live in big cities?) -Better life -More jobs
7-	What are the <u>disadvantages</u> of living in the <u>city</u>? -Overcrowding -Traffic jam

8-	What are the <u>advantages</u> of living in the <u>village (countryside)</u>? (Why do some people prefer to live in the village (countryside)? - Fresh air - It is quiet
9-	What are the <u>disadvantages</u> of living in the <u>village (countryside)</u>? - Lack of jobs - Lack of services
10-	How can you make the <u>best use</u> of <u>leisure (free) time</u>? - Reading books - Playing sports
11-	<u>Why</u> do some <u>people</u> push themselves to <u>extreme limits</u>? - To be famous - To get money
12-	What <u>preparations</u> –(<u>measures</u>) should mountaineers do before <u>climbing a mountain</u>? - Taking water - Taking a mobile phone
13-	The <u>risks</u> (<u>difficulties / problems / challenges</u>) that <u>mountaineers</u> might face: - Extreme cold - Health problems
14-	What is the <u>importance</u> (<u>benefits -advantages</u>) of <u>space exploration</u>? - We learn about space - We make progress on Earth

WRITING

Write on the following topic: (Argumentative)

Some people advocate the idea of taking part in extreme sports and activities whereas others see that taking part in such sports is a serious adventure.

Plan and write an essay of **14** sentences (**160** words) showing **both points of view and express your own opinion.**

Outline

Introduction:

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Body:

Paragraph 1:

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Paragraph 2:

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Conclusion:

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WRITING

Write on the following topic: (Expository)

Leisure time activities have changed throughout time.

Plan and write an essay of **14 sentences (160 words)** showing **how people used to spend their free time in the past** and **what activities people can enjoy nowadays**.

Outline

Introduction:

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Body:

Paragraph 1:

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Paragraph 2:

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Conclusion:

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READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions that follow:

Although not the longest river in America, the Rio Grande is one of the most important. But, unlike other significant rivers, it is not used for shipping. In fact, oceangoing ships cannot navigate the waters. Now, what makes Rio Grande so important is its location. Since 1846, it has been the official border of Texas and Mexico.

The Rio Grande is either the fourth or fifth longest river system in North America. It all depends on how it is measured. Because the river twists so much, it occasionally changes course. And these course shifts can cause it to be longer or shorter. At its last official measure, the Rio Grande clocked in at 1,896 miles. The river starts in Colorado and extends downward to the Gulf of Mexico.

Downward is the best way of describing it too. Not only does the river extend south, but it also starts in the mountains and gets lower and lower in elevation as it extends to the Gulf. Rising as a clear, snow-fed mountain stream more than 12,000 feet above sea level in the Rocky Mountains, the Rio Grande descends across steppes and deserts, watering rich agricultural regions as it flows on its way to the Gulf of Mexico.

Its name is Spanish for the “Big River,” but the Rio Grande is known as Rio Bravo in Mexico. “Bravo” translates as “furious,” so the name makes sense. Because of its twists and turns, it certainly does seem to be angrier than most rivers!

The Rio Grande today is mostly used as a source of drinking water. Sadly, much of the water has been drained from the river. Parts of the river are almost dry! This is because people use more water from the river than the river can get back from rain and other sources. Experts are working to correct this, though, with hopes of restoring the river to its past strength.

Today, the river is important as a source of water for Texans and Mexicans. More important, it is a symbol of cooperation between two nations. Though borders like the Rio Grande separate nations, they are also shared spaces. The Rio Grande is therefore a symbol of friendship and peace between two peoples.

A. From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer:

1- Which of the following can be the most suitable title for the passage?

- a- The Rio Grande**
- b- Taxes and Mexico
- c- Rivers in America
- d- The Shortest River

2- The underlined word "**furious**" in the 4th paragraph is closest in meaning to:

- a- dry
- b- angry**
- c- large
- d- twisted

3- The underlined word "**they**" in the 6th paragraph refers to:

- a- spaces
- b- nations
- c- borders**
- d- people

4- According to the passage, **ONE** of the following statements is **NOT TRUE**:

- a- The Rio Grande is known by two different names.
- b- The Rio Grande flows south and from high elevations.
- c- The Rio Grande is a symbol of cooperation between two nations.
- d- The Rio Grande is a source of drinking water for most of the United States.**

5- The Rio Grande has endpoints in

- a- Texas and Mexico.
- b- New Mexico and Colorado.
- c- Texas and the Gulf of Mexico.
- d- Colorado and the Gulf of Mexico.**

B- With reference to the passage, answer the following questions:

6- Why is the Rio Grande so important?

Because it is the official border between Texas and Mexico.

7- How have parts of the river become dry?

People use more water from the river than it receives from rain and other sources.

8- What is the reason for not using the river for shipping?

Because oceangoing ships cannot navigate its waters.

9- How does the position of the Rio Grande in terms of length vary between fourth and fifth?

Because the river twists and changes course, making it sometimes longer or shorter.

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SUMMARY MAKING

Read the following passage, then do as required:

Chocolate is one of the most popular snacks in the world. It is a key ingredient in many foods such as milk shakes, candy bars, cookies and cereals. Chocolate is a product that requires complex procedures to produce. First, chocolate production starts with harvesting cocoa in a forest. Then, the cocoa pods are kept in trays under the sunlight to dry for approximately eight days. After that, the cocoa seeds are shipped to chocolate factories. Finally, the factories blend the cocoa with sugar and milk to add flavours. Chocolate is ranked as one of the most favourite flavours in many countries.

In a paragraph of FOUR sentences ONLY. summarise and paraphrase the previous passage in answer to the following question:

How is chocolate produced?

First, people collect cocoa from the forest. Second, the cocoa pods are fried under the sun for about eight days. Third, the cocoa seeds are sent to chocolate factories. Finally, the factories mix the cocoa with sugar and milk to produce chocolate with different flavours.

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TRANSLATION

Translate the following into good English:

سالم: للنوم الكثير من الفوائد فهو يحسّن الذاكرة ويساعدنا على الاحتفاظ بالمعلومات.
خالد: نعم، وهو يساعدنا أيضا على التركيز والأداء بشكل أفضل في الدراسة والعمل.

Salem: Sleep has many benefits. It improves memory and helps us retain information.

Khaled: Yes, and it also helps us concentrate and perform better in studying and work.

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أحمد: لماذا من النادر وجود دور للمسنين في الكويت والدول الإسلامية؟
علي: المسنين يعيشون مع أسرهم كما أن الإسلام يحثنا على الاهتمام بهم

Ahmed: Why are geriatric homes rare in Kuwait and Islamic countries?

Ali: Old people live with their families, and Islam encourages us to care for them.

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علي: لماذا يدفع بعض الناس بأنفسهم للحدود القصوى؟
خالد: يقومون بذلك من أجل الحصول على المال والشهرة

Ali: Why do some people push themselves to extreme limits?

Khalid: They do that to gain money and fame.

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سالم: عادةً ما يواجه متسلقو الجبال لكثير من المخاطر
خالد: نعم، فالبرد القارس والرياح الشديدة بعض من هذه المخاطر

Salim: Mountain climbers usually face many dangers.

Khalid: Yes, extreme cold and strong winds are some of these dangers.

(Total Marks: 560)

I. Vocabulary (100 Marks)

A) From a, b, c or d, choose the correct answer. (5 X 10 = 50 Marks)

1. My grandparents for lunch yesterday. We had a family gathering.
a) put to b) **came over** c) came round d) bumped into
2. The government has a promising plan to solve the problem of unemployment.
a) palatial b) dizzying c) **chronic** d) astounded
3. Cancer can become if doctors do not discover and treat it at an early stage.
a) integral b) substandard c) perilous d) **fatal**
4. After the mechanic had repaired my car, he advised me to check the engine more
a) **frequently** b) roughly c) exceptionally d) densely
5. A lot of people have complained about the caused by the endless work on the roads.
a) frost-bite b) ailment c) **overcrowding** d) biography

B- Fill in the gaps with the correct words from the list below. (5 x 10= 50Marks)

(conceal / cookery / vice versa / assist / customarily / reconstruction)

6. Librarians **assist** students in finding the right books for their research.
7. The old museum has been reopened after nearly two years of **reconstruction**.
8. When we go on holiday, our neighbours take care of our house and **vice versa**.
9. To maintain strong family ties, Kuwaiti people **customarily** have weekly gatherings.
10. My sister took a deep breath to **conceal** her nervousness before giving her presentation.

II-GRAMMAR (60 marks)

A) From a, b, c, or d, choose the correct answer. (4 x 10 =40 Marks)

11. I have time nor money to start my own business.
a) either b) **neither** c) both d) and
12. I always have my car at that garage. They provide a really good service.
a) repair b) was repaired c) **repaired** d) to repair
13. They stayed home going to the party because they were feeling tired.
a) in comparison with b) whereas c) however d) **instead of**
14. Doctors and nurses, looked after COVID-19 patients, deserve our appreciation.
a) **who** b) which c) where d) when

B) From a, b, or c, choose the correct answer as required. (4x 5= 20 Marks)

15. "Where have you been?" (Change into reported speech)
a. My mother asked where had I been.
b. **My mother asked where I had been.**
c. My mother asked where I have been.
16. The artist rarely paid attention to his agent's advice (Begin with: Rarely)
a. Rarely the artist paid attention to his agent's advice.
b. Rarely the artist did pay attention to his agent's advice.
c. **Rarely did the artist pay attention to his agent's advice.**
17. The family (**prepare**) the food when the guests started arriving. (Correct the verb)
a. The family prepares the food when the guests started arriving.
b. **The family had prepared the food when the guests started arriving.**
c. The family has prepared the food when the guests started arriving.
18. You should save some money for a rainy day. (Change into passive)
a. Some money should save for a rainy day.
b. **Some money should be saved for a rainy day.**
c. Some money should have been saved for a rainy day.

III- LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS (40 Marks)

Write what you would say in the following situations: (4 x 10=40 Marks)

19. Your brother wants to continue his studies abroad.

That is a good idea.

20. You couldn't hand over your project because your computer got a virus.

Can I have more time to submit it? I had a problem with my computer.

21. Your parents don't allow you to use your mobile phone because you use it too much.

I promise I won't use it too much.

22. Your friend is fully convinced that talented children should be treated in a special way.

I agree with you.

IV- SET- BOOK QUESTIONS (30 Marks)

Answer ONLY FOUR of the following questions. (4X10=40 Marks)

23. How can we show respect to the elderly?

- **Listen to them**

- **Open doors for them**

24. Why do some people like to settle down in a city?

- **Better life**

- **More jobs**

25. What are the advantages of space exploration?

- **Learn about space**

- **Make progress on Earth**

26. Why do some people push themselves to the extreme?

- **To get money**

- **To be famous**

27. How did people use to spend their free time in the past?

- **Visiting each other**

- **Playing games**

V-WRITING (120 Marks)

Write on the following topic: (Argumentative)

Some people prefer country life, where it is quiet and peaceful. Others prefer big cities, where it is lively and convenient.

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words) presenting both views and stating your own position on the issue.

NB: The essay should include an introduction, 2 body paragraphs, and a conclusion.

Outline (20 Marks)

Introduction:

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Body:

Paragraph 1:

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Paragraph 2:

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Conclusion:

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[illegible]

VI- READING COMPREHENSION: (110 Marks)

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions below:

One of the biggest and most expensive transportation projects in the world is bridge building. Bridges are important links that carry cars, trucks, and trains across bodies of water, mountains or other roads. As a result, they have to be strong so that they won't fall or collapse.

Bridge collapses can be tragic events, leading to loss of life and serious property damage. That's why bridge engineers, designers and builders must always take their jobs very seriously. The best way for them to prevent these accidents is to understand why bridges collapse in the first place. Understanding bridge collapses can lead to major changes in the design, construction, and safety of future building projects.

There are many reasons why bridges fall, which may be either due to their design or to external factors. Historically, more bridges were made of wood and were much more sensitive to fire. This was particularly true of old train bridges that would sometimes catch fire and burn to the ground. Besides, a large number of bridge accidents occur during the construction of the bridge itself. These accidents are often due to an error made by the engineers, such as a miscalculation. The bridge collapses under its own weight, and this can be deadly for the workers on it at the time. Additionally, earthquakes damage all structures, including bridges. Luckily, this kind of collapse is relatively infrequent, especially with modern bridges. Engineers have learned to design bridges in earthquake zones in areas that are much more resistant to movement. Moreover, some bridge collapses are mysteries, and engineers only realise the reasons after they complete their research. In some cases, this could happen because low-quality material was used in the construction, or because of a problem in an important part of the bridge. In other cases, the bridge was designed only to support a certain amount of weight and no more.

As for external factors, bridge collapses can be due to boat or train crashes. Both kinds of accidents are extremely rare, but boats and trains can cause a bridge to collapse for different reasons. With trains, it's the high speed that can bring a bridge down. With boats, it's the heavy weight that can cause the collapse, even if they are moving very slowly when the crash happens.

The best way to avoid bridge failures is to plan for them. Modern technologies that detect structural weaknesses, safer working environments, and better designs can all help reduce these terrible accidents.

A) From a, b, c or d, choose the correct answer. (5 x10= 50 Marks)

28. What is the best title for the passage?

a) Civil Engineers

b) Bridge Collapses

c) Means of Transportation

d) Destructive Earthquakes

29. The underlined word “**infrequent**” in the 3rd paragraph means:

a) unreal

b) invisible

c) uncommon

d) incorrect

30. The underlined pronoun “**they**” in the 1st paragraph refers to:

a) bridges

b) mountains

c) other roads

d) trucks and trains

31. According to the passage, when engineers understand why bridges fall down, they can:

a) stop using boats and trains.

b) create expensive transportation projects.

c) stop designing bridges in earthquake zones.

d) make changes in the designs, construction, and safety of future bridges.

32. According to the passage, **ONE** of the following sentences is **TRUE**:

a) All bridges are made of wood.

b) Boat and train crashes never cause bridge collapses.

c) Bridges are frequently damaged by earthquakes.

d) Good planning is important to avoid bridge failures.

B) With reference to the passage, answer the following questions. (4 x 15 = 60 marks)

33. In what way are bridges important?

Bridges are important because they connect cars, trucks, and trains across water, mountains, or other roads.

34. Why must bridge engineers, designers, and builders take their job seriously?

Because bridge collapses can cause loss of life and serious damage to property.

35. How could engineers avoid a bridge collapse due to earthquakes?

By designing bridges that are more resistant to movement in earthquake zones.

36. How can modern technology help reduce bridge accidents?

By detecting structural weaknesses, improving designs, and creating safer working environments.

VII - SUMMARY MAKING (60 Marks)

Read the following passage, then do as required:

It is hard to know where to start when beginning strength training. There are countless exercises that you can do. Some work with certain body types, while others don't. With some familiarity with the basics, you can begin to craft a routine to achieve your personal goals. Strength training should be part of your workout routine due to its numerous benefits. One benefit is building muscles and improving bone density. In addition, strength training increases the strength of ligaments and joint functioning. It can also help raise good cholesterol levels and lower blood sugar levels. Most people like strength training because of its most obvious benefit, which is having a slimmer appearance.

In a paragraph of not more than FOUR sentences ONLY, summarise and paraphrase the above text in answer to the following question.

What are the benefits of strength training?

First, strength training helps build muscles and makes bones stronger and denser.

Second, it also improves the strength of joints and ligaments. Third, it lowers blood sugar and improving cholesterol levels. Finally, it helps people achieve a slimmer and healthier appearance.

VIII- TRANSLATION (30 Marks)

Translate the following into good English: (2x15= 30 Marks)

أحمد: لقد تغيرت أنشطة الفراغ في عالمنا الحديث، فقد أصبحت الأنشطة التقليدية شيء من الماضي
فهد: نعم، فالناس حالياً يقضون وقت الفراغ في لعب الكمبيوتر وتصفح الانترنت

Ahmed: Leisure activities in our modern world have changed, and traditional activities have become something from the past.

Fahad: Yes, people nowadays spend their free time playing computer games and browsing the internet.